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The above-styled cause came to be heard on December 16, 2016, before the Hon. Aleta A.

Trauger, District Judge, when the following proceedings were had at 3:33 p.m. to-wit:

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THE COURT: Good afternoon. We're here on sentencing in the United States versus James C.

McWhorter. We have Carrie Daughtrey for the government and Michael Holley for Mr. McWhorter.

Mr. McWhorter, have you read the presentence report?

14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor, I have.

THE COURT: Feel you understand it?

THE DEFENDANT: Absolutely, yes,

17 Your Honor.

THE COURT: Looks as though there are no issues on the contents of the presentence report or on the guideline calculations, so I'm going to accept the presentence report as my findings of fact on all issues and on the application of the guidelines.

The offense level is a 7, the criminal history category is V. The resulting guideline range is 12 to 18 months with one to three years of

1 supervised release. 2 The defendant is requesting a five-year 3 probationary sentence with the first 12 months to be 4 in the halfway house and 240 hours of community 5 service working for a prison publication. 6 defendant -- the government is seeking 14 months of 7 custody. 8 Are there any witnesses today? 9 MS. DAUGHTREY: Your Honor, the only 10 witness I have is Adrian Romaniuk -- I just spaced on 11 that -- to testify very briefly. In advance of that, 12 I would like to submit as Government Exhibit 1 the 13 police reports from Indiana regarding the --14 THE COURT: Okay. 15 MS. DAUGHTREY: Police reports and other 16 documents regarding the --17 THE COURT: Does the defense have those? 18 MS. DAUGHTREY: Yes. 19 MR. HOLLEY: Your Honor, I received it a 2.0 minute ago. 2.1 Okay. All right. We'll make THE COURT: 22 this Government Exhibit 1. Let me have a moment to 23 look at this. (Government Exhibit No. 1 was admitted.) 2.4

MR. HOLLEY: Your Honor, I noticed that

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Mr. McWhorter's Social Security number is on this. 1 don't know if these were filed, if these are 2 3 accessible to the public or not. I'm not sure if the 4 same rules --5 THE COURT: No, the exhibits are not accessible to the public, but thank you. 6 7 (Pause in proceedings.) 8 THE COURT: Okay. We'll make this 9 Government Exhibit 1. 10 MS. DAUGHTREY: I would call Detective 11 Adrian Romaniuk. 12 THE COURT: All right. 13 ADRIAN ROMANIUK 14 called as a witness, after having been first duly 15 sworn, testified as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION 16 17 BY MS. DAUGHTREY: 18 Could you state your name for the record Ο. 19 and tell us where you're employed. 2.0 Α. My name is Adrian Romaniuk, and I am a 2.1 Deputy US Marshal with the United States Marshal 22 Service here in the Middle District of Tennessee. 2.3 And is this your case, this James C. Ο. 2.4 McWhorter case? 25 I have not been assigned this case, but I

- have been briefed on the information regarding this case.
 - Q. And who is the lead deputy on this case?
 - A. The lead investigator is Christopher Burt, another deputy here in the same district.
 - Q. He's not available to be here today --
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. -- because of some law enforcement work he's doing; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. And he told you some information about the case in preparation for today; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. All right. And as a result of what he told you, did you call CheckSmart up in Indiana and speak with them?
- A. I did. One correction. The CheckSmart corporate headquarters that I called is in Ohio. And I did speak with them yesterday and as well this morning.
- Q. Okay. And were you able to determine whether or not they ever got the money that was given to Mr. McWhorter back on November 25 of last year, the \$1,459.96?
 - A. I did speak with them. I spoke with a

Dan Perry of the corporate security and fraud
department within CheckSmart. He advised me that
there is still a balance pending of \$1,479.96, which
is the amount you mentioned, plus a \$20 returned check
fee.

Q. Okay.

MS. DAUGHTREY: Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Any cross?

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. HOLLEY:

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- Q. Is it correct, I gather, from these reports and what you said that this check was returned for insufficient funds?
- A. I don't know why it was returned. I was told that the -- there is an amount pending on a returned check. I don't know the specifics.
 - Q. So it's entirely possible it was returned for insufficient funds?
 - A. I don't know.
 - Q. That's possible; right?
 - A. Anything's possible.
- Q. You don't know why it was not honored; right?
- A. I don't know why it was returned. I just have a returned check fee.

| 1 | MR. HOLLEY: Okay. That's all. |
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| 2 | THE COURT: You may step down. |
| 3 | *****WITNESS EXCUSED**** |
| 4 | THE COURT: Any other witnesses from the |
| 5 | government? |
| 6 | MS. DAUGHTREY: No, Your Honor. |
| 7 | THE COURT: Any witnesses from the |
| 8 | defense? |
| 9 | MR. HOLLEY: Your Honor, I would like |
| 10 | to I'd like to call Mr. Carter. |
| 11 | THE COURT: Okay. |
| 12 | MR. HOLLEY: O'Brian Carter. |
| 13 | THE COURT: Okay. |
| 14 | O'BRIAN CARTER |
| 15 | called as a witness, after having been first duly |
| 16 | sworn, testified as follows: |
| 17 | DIRECT EXAMINATION |
| 18 | BY MR. HOLLEY: |
| 19 | Q. Mr. Carter, what is your job? |
| 20 | A. Investigator. |
| 21 | THE COURT: Can we have a full name, |
| 22 | please? |
| 23 | MR. HOLLEY: Oh, I'm sorry. |
| 24 | THE WITNESS: Torrado O'Brian Carter. |
| 25 | T-o-r-r-a-d-o, O'Brian, O apostrophe B-r-i-a-n, last |
| | |

1 name Carter, C-a-r-t-e-r. BY MR. HOLLEY: 3 Ο. And Mr. Carter, you're an investigator with the Federal Public Defender? 4 5 Α. That is correct. 6 Ο. And were you assigned to work on Mr. McWhorter's case? 7 8 Α. Yes, sir. 9 0. Now, at some point in September did I ask 10 you to talk to an attorney named Jeffery "Chip" 11 Frensley? 12 Α. Yes, sir. 13 Ο. And what was that about? 14 Picking up Mr. McWhorter's property. Α. 15 Q. What property was that? 16 Α. Some computer equipment. 17 And what type of computer equipment was Q. t.hat? 18 19 From my understanding it was the computer Α. 2.0 equipment that Mr. McWhorter used to make fake identifications. 2.1 22 And he used that equipment years ago in 2.3 his old federal case; right? 2.4 That's my understanding. Α. 25 And Mr. Frensley was his attorney in the 0.

1 old federal case? 2 Α. Yes, sir. 3 Ο. And did Mr. Frensley explain to you how 4 he came into possession of it? 5 Α. Yes, sir. 6 Ο. How was that? 7 At the end of the case the property was Α. 8 given to him, I believe, by agents. And he held the 9 property there with him in his office. 10 Okay. And at least one of these was an 11 expensive printer for printing fake -- for printing 12 IDs; right? 13 That's correct. Α. 14 And did Mr. Frensley tell you if he Q. 15 offered to -- told Mr. McWhorter he could come and 16 pick it up or what he tried to do with it? 17 Yes, sir. Α. 18 What did Mr. Frensley say about that? Q. 19 Α. He offered several attempts for 20 Mr. McWhorter to come and pick up his property. 2.1 Q. And did Mr. McWhorter ever come and get 22 it? 2.3 No, sir. Α. 2.4 And where is that property now? Q.

It's in our office at 810 Broadway,

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Α.

Suite 200. 1 2 Did Mr. McWhorter give us permission just Q. 3 to destroy it? 4 Α. Yes, sir. 5 MR. HOLLEY: That's all. THE COURT: Okay. Any cross? 6 7 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. DAUGHTREY: 8 9 Ο. That's a 10-year-old printer; is that 10 correct? I'm not sure of the age of the printer. 11 Α. 12 But it was from the time that he was Ο. 13 committing the fraud that he was prosecuted for in the 14 federal case; correct? 15 Α. That's my understanding, yes. That's all I have. 16 MS. DAUGHTREY: 17 THE COURT: Anything else? 18 MR. HOLLEY: No questions, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: You can step down. 20 you. *****WITNESS EXCUSED**** 2.1 22 THE COURT: Any other witnesses? 2.3 MR. HOLLEY: No witnesses. 2.4 THE COURT: Okay. I'll hear any further 25 argument. I'll let the defense go first. And also,

1 Mr. McWhorter, you have an opportunity to address the Court and tell me anything you want me to hear before 2 3 I sentence you. 4 MR. HOLLEY: Your Honor, I also have one 5 exhibit and one other... 6 THE COURT: Okay. 7 This exhibit, Your Honor, is MR. HOLLEY: 8 a memo from -- that I received in the discovery. 9 can see by the date stamp. And I guess I'll just 10 explain why I'm submitting it now. Do you want to 11 read through it first? 12 THE COURT: Yeah, let me read it. 13 MR. HOLLEY: Okav. 14 (Pause in proceedings.) 15 (Defense Exhibit No. 1 was admitted.) THE COURT: Okay, go ahead. 16 17 MR. HOLLEY: Your Honor, there's been 18 some suggestion in the government's sentencing 19 memorandum that the Strategic 1 Company didn't exist 2.0 in any sense. Basically the last paragraph of this 2.1 memo shows that the marshal, Chris Burt, went to the 22 building on Church Street and he talked to a 2.3 receptionist who did know Mr. McWhorter worked there,

had worked there. She hadn't seen him for about four

weeks and that she had seen other people who worked

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1 for Strategic 1 there more recently. I think that helps -- it's kind of a 2 3 small thing, Your Honor, but I think it helps 4 substantiate that this business was not just -- it was 5 not a fraud. It was set up by Mr. McWhorter's friends 6 so he could operate as an independent contractor 7 doing, like, paralegal-type of work. 8 THE COURT: Set up by his friends. 9 MR. HOLLEY: Yes, Your Honor. I mean, 10 that's where he would go to work. The letter from 11 Tennyson and Wiggington refers to work that he did for 12 them previously. 13 THE COURT: Is this a collection 14 business? 15 MR. HOLLEY: Oh, no, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: What did he do for them? 17 MR. HOLLEY: He -- they handled criminal 18 kind of cases, criminal, civil. I think they do all 19 sorts of things, Your Honor, but he mainly helped 2.0 with -- I guess he mentioned a malpractice lawsuit, 2.1 but he knows a lot about criminal law. He did a lot 22 of work as a jailhouse lawyer. And really, his 2.3 knowledge is really expansive. 2.4 THE COURT: What did he do for this 25 Strategic company?

1 MR. HOLLEY: For Strategic, Strategic 2 would receive -- my understanding of it is, Strategic 3 would receive -- the halfway house wouldn't let him 4 just work as an independent contractor, so he had to 5 identify his employer. 6 So they set up Strategic to be his 7 employer, and then when he did work for people, they 8 could pay him through Strategic. So Strategic 9 existed, they had an office space. They had a bank 10 account. 11 This -- unfortunately, this last check he 12 cashed, there was insufficient funds by the time he 13 cashed it, but it was his method of -- of being able 14 to do good work, work that would lead to a career. 15 THE COURT: You mean Tennyson and 16 Wiggington paid him through this Strategic shell? 17 MR. HOLLEY: I believe whoever he worked 18 for, I know he did some work for Tennyson and 19 Wiggington. 2.0 THE DEFENDANT: Chip Frensley. 2.1 MR. HOLLEY: I believe he did some work 22 for Mr. Frensley as well. I --2.3 THE COURT: Like what kind of work? 2.4 MR. HOLLEY: Paralegal work, legal 25 research, writing.

THE DEFENDANT: Writing memorandums, I assisted a tremendous amount in a medical malpractice case that Tennyson and Wiggington were working on.

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THE COURT: I didn't hear that.

MR. HOLLEY: He had mentioned to me before a medical malpractice case. He, I mean, does legal research, he does writing, I'm sure the malpractice case probably involved document review and so forth like that. He did paralegal type of work. And he is, I believe, very capable.

I mean, I submit that just to show that there was an office space, there was an office space rented, and he paid for the office -- Strategic 1 paid for the office space. And there was another person from the halfway house that worked through Strategic 1 as well. And that's -- there was a mention of that somewhere in these papers, I believe.

Now, I should address -- well, there was one other request I wanted to make. This other exhibit I brought is a copy of the letter that was submitted on Mr. McWhorter's behalf at his previous sentencing. And it's in the file. I'd rather not actually file it as an exhibit because I don't want it -- it's filed under seal in the other case, but the Court could take judicial notice of it.

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                   THE COURT:
                               That's fine. I can just read
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         Has -- Ms. Daughtrey, I presume, has seen it?
     it.
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                   MS. DAUGHTREY: No, I have not.
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                   THE COURT:
                               Okay.
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                               Your Honor, it's the
                   MR. HOLLEY:
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     document that we asked permission to access.
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                   THE COURT: Well, I think you asked to
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     see the whole PSR, didn't you?
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                   MR. HOLLEY: We asked to see this --
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     actually, I just asked to see the sentencing memo, and
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     then I believe Ms. Daughtrey asked to see the
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     government's sentencing memo. This was attached to
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          And the third paragraph shows the real danger
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     that he was running by testifying.
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                               All right. Let me read this.
                   THE COURT:
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                   (Pause in proceedings.)
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                   THE COURT: Okay. I'll give this back to
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     you.
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                   MR. HOLLEY: Okay, Your Honor.
                                                   I won't
     repeat everything I said in my memo, of course.
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                               Thank you. I have read it.
                   THE COURT:
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                  MR. HOLLEY: Yes. I know you've read it.
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     I think I will just mainly respond to what the
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     government filed last night, a few statements in
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     there.
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1 THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. HOLLEY: One, the government halfway asked the Court to decide that he committed a crime in Indiana. Now, that --

THE COURT: Well, I sort of have a report that indicates he did commit a crime in Indiana.

MR. HOLLEY: Yes, Your Honor. The charges were dropped. And, you know, I was just handed this minutes ago. And I think reading the narrative supplement you can see a lot of reasons why the charges were dropped. I mean, for one thing --

THE COURT: Well, namely because he's been taken into federal custody because he escaped from federal custody. That's probably why the charges were dropped. They're kind of minor in comparison to what he faces here.

MR. HOLLEY: It could have been,
Your Honor. I'm sure that happens in some cases, but
the government hasn't proved that's what happened.
They easily could have called a prosecutor in Indiana
if they wanted to prove that's what happened. It
didn't — they haven't proved it and they should have
been objecting to this 35 days ago when the
presentence report came out. Or at least they should
have brought it up in a memo a week ago.

THE COURT: They claim he was arrested on a fraud charge. You don't disagree with that, do you?

MR. HOLLEY: No, I don't, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. HOLLEY: And the police report, this narrative supplement itself, there's a lot of reasons, you can see why this — they probably figured out that this was not a bogus check, it was not a fraudulent check. It was an insufficient fund check written to Mr. McWhorter with the halfway house address for his address. And —

THE COURT: That he attempted to pass months after he left the halfway house.

MR. HOLLEY: Yes, Your Honor. And by that time apparently the account didn't have as much money in it as it had when the check was issued.

And, you know, the basis for the prosecutor bringing the charge involves him talking to the US Marshal Service and being told that Mr. McWhorter had actually formed Strategic 1, which is who wrote the check, before he was incarcerated. This is — and that cashing fraudulent checks on behalf of this company was part of the crime spree that landed him in federal prison. I mean, they don't know what they're talking about, Your Honor.

They're thinking that Strategic 1 was a company that -- and he was writing bad checks for Strategic 1, which got him the 10 years in federal prison. That's not what happened at all, as we know from this presentence report, from his other federal presentence report.

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He was creating fake IDs and making up checks and cashing them at grocery stores and things like that. The prosecutor — the Indiana prosecutor calls down to Tennessee and gets absolute misinformation.

Someone tells him — someone tells the prosecutor that Strategic 1 was never a functioning company and was nothing but a scam to aid in Mr. McWhorter's escape, which is likewise absolute nonsense. It was a functioning company. It was a way for him to work while he was at the halfway house, do some decent work while he's there. And nothing but a scam to aid his escape is just ridiculous, Your Honor. He's —

THE COURT: Okay. Okay.

MR. HOLLEY: He can walk away from the halfway house whenever he wants. So the prosecutor is given bad information and when it comes time to face the charge, when the charge comes to court, he drops

it. Now, if we wanted to know why the prosecutor dropped it, the federal prosecutor here should have established that.

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Now, there are other things in the -- in the memo that are somewhat new.

THE COURT: How about the fact that he didn't seek treatment for his Hepatitis C during the whole time he was at the halfway house?

MR. HOLLEY: Yes, Your Honor. He did seek it. And I'll proffer that information and I guess Mr. McWhorter would tell you himself. In my memo itself it explains how he sought treatment as soon as he was in the halfway house. My memo explains he's not eligible for Obamacare while he's in BOP custody. So he wasn't able to get it that way.

Now, it takes him some time to figure out how to -- how to get the drugs on his own. He had to get tested, he had to find someone that would take him. He had to apply to Gilead Support Path. I guess Gilead is the producer of this \$85,000 drug. It's not something that you can just do in an instant.

And it's not too surprising that he was out of the halfway house starting in I guess it was September in Baltimore until his friend was murdered, and yes, I assume he wasn't seeking treatment then.

While he was in the halfway house he couldn't get it, at least through insurance. And then he starts trying to get treatment and it takes a few months to set up. And really, it's unfortunate that — the timing of everything, but the drugs were actually there and waiting for him. The Michiana Clinic confirms that they had the drugs and they sent them back.

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So, you know, there's absolutely no doubt that he has Hepatitis C and that his viral load is getting higher and higher and that he's been seeking treatment from the BOP and the BOP is not going to pay for this treatment.

The judge gave him a top of the guideline sentence. There's really no chance they're going to give him that treatment. And so the sooner —

Hepatitis C, from what I've learned from some of the stuff I filed, it's something that's chronic and it will be with him and it develops at different paces in different people.

Each day it goes on, he gets worse and is in danger of developing bad — bad situation. And the Gilead Support Path is always in danger of being shut down. That's not something everyone can get into.

You know, the government faults him for not paying his restitution, despite having access to

this trust. He does not have access to the trust. As the presentence report says, it's a spend thrift trust. He's never believed that he could get access to it.

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When the attorney contacted him in prison about it, he was told it was a spend thrift trust and he can't have any of it for anything while he's under a sentence. So he can't have it. He can't get it.

And earlier today he sat down with the government for a debtor's review, I guess is what it was called, and told them everything he knows about it. And they are going to get his paperwork from Diersen. They called over to Diersen. They have a package which probably has his paperwork in there.

He offered to let them look at his Core Links emails, he's e-mailed with this lawyer a couple times about it. He was notified about a trust, and he honestly told them about it. And to have that turned against him is -- is unfair.

He also told Ms. Phillips here today about a couple of watches that he could get -- has a claim to that -- I forget the name of the county. The county where he was arrested in the old federal case, seized from him that may be worth a good amount of money, maybe 15, \$20,000. And he won a court case

against them where they are supposed to give them back.

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And he's never got — in talking with him, he realized, well, I could help you get those back or they could probably seize them back, because he had to pay some kind of filing fee and jump through hoops to try to get them beyond what he'd already done.

So he's trying to turn over his funds. He's happy to pay off that restitution, be happy if it could come out of the trust, he does not care. And the trust came from his father. His father died, they were all estranged. His father died while he was in prison, his mother died, his brother died, so he is the last one to receive any of these fundings.

Now, so, Your Honor, those are the main things that I saw in the response that conflicted with what we've been saying. You know, really, it is unfortunate that this happened to Mr. McWhorter. He only had one left — one month left at the halfway house. He was doing very well. It's absolutely believable that something like this happened. I mean, why else would he run off like this? He had a job, he was doing fine. And he only had to be there one more month. And it's very unfortunate that that threw a

giant wrench in his life.

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He has tried to cooperate with the detective from Baltimore. And I'm guessing that what happened is he told about how his friend was murdered up there. The detective from Baltimore contacted us.

I'm guessing the government called to
Baltimore to try and prove that Mr. McWhorter was
lying about his friend, Eugene Nesbitt, being murdered
up there. I found Eugene Nesbitt on the Internet,
yeah, he was murdered on that date. Anyone could find
that.

Yes, the detective came down here on a day's notice -- or he wanted to come down here immediately. Interviewed Mr. McWhorter and he confirmed, yes, Mr. McWhorter was with him just apparently, I guess, minutes or a very short time before Mr. Nesbitt was murdered and he gave him confirming, valid information and some leads.

We didn't ask for anything. We didn't do anything to try and protect Mr. McWhorter from anything on this. He told him just flat out how it was and how he was there. And that shows a continuation of his efforts to rehabilitate. When he turned against that man in prison who'd done the double murder, that was an enormous betrayal of that

man in prison and a very dangerous one for Mr. McWhorter.

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He has been on the side of trying to do things properly. He's learned to be a jailhouse lawyer. He has — and then in this case he's happily trying to cooperate. As he is with the money. He's trying to help them get the money back too. He's happy to do those things.

And nonetheless -- you know, so it's unfortunate he was thrown off. He has -- he is being punished for it already. Before this sentence is imposed today even, Your Honor. And I've explained this in the memo.

He has lost roughly six months of RDAP credit that he was getting. His sentence had been shortened up to that one month from then date, and he's lost that now. And it's reflected in his BOP records.

And Michelle Fulgram from the BOP confirmed for me that that's clearly what happened. He used to be classified as an RDAP releasee. Now he's classified as a good-time credit releasee.

As I've already touched on, the

Hepatitis C, it is a real issue for him, and that's

one of the reasons he wants to get out and get back on

track. As partial justification, sure he should have come back. I think even if he had just left to use drugs for eight months, you know, his guideline range would still be the same. He doesn't need a justification for leaving for our arguments to go forward.

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But as for his guideline range, the government writes for a couple pages about all these charges and details of arrests from many years ago.

True, he is a Category V. That's a very high category. That's how he even gets in this range where he is pushed way up into Zone C it is.

Most people committing this offense would be in a lower zone, which would be Zone B or even A. So he does have that past, but it's quite a ways behind him. Except for this — except for leaving the halfway house, he's doing a wonderful job on release.

And he's got a plan. He's got a plan for when he gets out. It's not many people who can say, look, these two lawyers, they're ready to hire me. It's a good job. He wants to get at it. He did a little volunteer work for this Prison Legal News while he was out before on his own volition, and we've contacted them. They'd be happy to have him back. He does a good job.

I submitted two samples, one was miscopied, but he does good work for them and that would be a great match for him in a way that he can get back. Of course, when he was brought here, we filed a motion to plead guilty immediately.

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He's not trying to escape this charge or get out of it somehow. He's willing to face up to the responsibility for it. What we're asking for is not a slap on the wrist, as the government calls it. He's really taking quite a bit of punishment for this. He's already getting the six months for losing RDAP.

For leaving the halfway house he's giving up where he was, which is one month left in the halfway house, for 12 more months is what he's asking for. And 12 months in a halfway house is quite a long time, from what people tell me. On top of that he'd do the volunteer work.

It's a significant penalty for a crime that did not endanger people or cause harm to people or threaten people. I think it would be an appropriate response to walk away, to extend his time by basically 12, plus he's got that other RDAP time served.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you.

MR. HOLLEY: That's our position,

Your Honor. I know Mr. McWhorter wants to address you too.

THE COURT: Okay. Why don't I hear from the government and then he can allocute.

Ms. Daughtrey?

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MS. DAUGHTREY: Your Honor, Mr. Holley makes much of Mr. McWhorter already having received punishment on — for this offense, but, in fact, what he's — what's happening is he got a break on his original felonies — or federal sentence. And so this extra six months that he's getting is part of that sentence, not — not punishment for the escape per se.

Mr. Holley also makes much of the fact that he only had one month left at the halfway house, why would he run. But the information that he provides in his sentencing memorandum, looking at Document 21-2 page 1, at the very top it shows that this computation data was figured in August of this year.

And, in fact, according to the PSR, at the time that Mr. McWhorter fled from the halfway house, he believed he was going to be there until April of 2016. So he did, in fact, have quite a bit of time left there. I don't understand the calculations on how they do that and why it changed,

but I think that's sort of a hollow argument.

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Mr. McWhorter apparently got out in June of 2015 and it wasn't until the following March, according to -- according to his sentencing memorandum in which he sought treatment.

We've got something at Document No. 21-3 from this doctor, which I checked to make sure it was legitimate, and there is a group by that name at that location, but they note in that letter that he came to them in March of 2016. So he was out for quite a bit of time before he sought the treatment.

And finally, I think one of the most telling things about Mr. McWhorter and that I covered quite a bit in my memo is not only does he have a history of fraud, but it well appears that he has continued with that fraud since he was released from prison.

Mr. Holley read from the report that is his Defense Exhibit No. 1. I'm not sure where he says that there were any other employees — where he sees there were any other employees from Strategic 1 Consulting. Unfortunately, I don't have Chris Burt here. I proffer that he would tell you that in doing this research, that receptionist was not a receptionist solely for Strategic 1. She had multiple

different little companies, one-room companies -
THE COURT: Kind of a suite.

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MS. DAUGHTREY: A suite, exactly. And she represented to him that Mr. McWhorter was the only person she knew that was connected to that — to that business that she had seen. There's also information that although he encouraged or hired people from the halfway house, Diersen Charities, to work at that company, my understanding is that nobody ever got paid.

I think Your Honor was very astute in looking at the check and noticing that it's being issued on November 23 of 2016, which is two and a half months after he left the Diersen Charities and he's trying to cash it two days later.

I do think there may be some misinformation about that company. The impression I've gotten all along — and I wish again that I had the agent here, but he's in Murfreesboro working on a police shooting investigation and not able to come. I think that that organization was not — or the company was not a company that was created for the federal charge before. I think that's incorrect that's in there. Those — those charges were based on other fraudulent activity.

And then I completely lost my train of thought, I'm sorry. But I do -- oh. So if you were to excise that information out of the police report, I still think these police reports still go to show that there was very likely fraud going on. Not only this company that's based in Nashville where this check is issuing on November 23, but the fact that they called and nobody would ever answer, nobody would get back with them. They weren't ever able to recover it.

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And even -- you know, here we are almost -- or over a year later and they still haven't recovered this money from this company, that this man is pretty much the company. Or perhaps his girlfriend is. It sounds like he wasn't allowed to work for himself, so he may have put this company together and, you know, had it in her name or something so that he could say that he was working for a company.

But I think it's very clear that there is — that he's not been rehabilitated, that he really is continuing to perpetrate fraud. And while I could have brought people down from Indiana, I chose not to because of the time-consuming expense of doing that, but I would ask Your Honor not to change the guideline sentence. I'm not asking — or guideline calculation. I'm not asking for that, but I am asking Your Honor to

take into consideration what was going on with that here.

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Mr. Holley also mentioned the debtor's exam that was done this afternoon. I was not present for that, but my understanding — and I believe Mr. Holley was there the whole time — is that at some point fairly recently he received \$64,000 from his mother's life insurance while he was in prison.

Apparently he -- and these are his representations at the time. Apparently he used \$32,000 to pay off child support, which is very commendable. He then spent \$11,000 in the prison commissary. When asked about why he didn't pay any money toward restitution, he said he wasn't required to do so until he was on supervised release.

He then said that he spent \$7,000 on attorney, \$2,500 on an attorney and \$2,000 on an attorney. And that he left prison with \$4,200, which he spent on clothes and phone when he was at the halfway house.

So I think that goes a long way also in sort of showing what his attitude is about this fraud and making right and rehabilitating himself. And that is that he really doesn't have much drive to do that.

And I think another very telling point is

that my understanding from the investigator in Maryland who did come down and speak with Mr. McWhorter and Mr. McWhorter was willing to talk with him, but my understanding from that detective — and I'm sure Mr. Holley is aware of this — is that the detective thinks that this person who was murdered was engaged in fraudulent activity at or around the time of the murder. So he was, if not involved himself, hanging around with someone who was doing something enough that he ended up getting murdered.

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And, finally, it's interesting that even if Mr. McWhorter fled the halfway house because he got shot at and all we have is his -- you know, his statement that that's the reason he left, which I question, given his history of fraud, but even if that is true, he didn't turn himself in, ever.

He was out until he was arrested eight months later and I think that goes a long way also in showing what his attitude is toward the criminal justice system and what his responsibilities are. So I do think that the recommendation by the probation office of 14 months is appropriate. I think it's in keeping with other types of cases that have been heard in this district.

I did not do extensive research on them,

but I was able to discover that quite a few of those sentences in that range were in your court, but also with regard to the halfway house absconding, I think it's probably pretty difficult to escape from prison these days. So most of those are pending sentencings and coming out into the halfway house.

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So I would ask Your Honor to impose the guideline range. I think it's appropriate in this case given all of the factors here.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Daughtrey.

MR. HOLLEY: Your Honor, may I respond?

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HOLLEY: Your Honor, I believe the rules of evidence and so forth at sentencing, there are standards of evidence at sentencing, standards of proof. Ms. Daughtrey says that all we have is his statement.

agreement to what's in the presentence report and the few words from the agent today, which said the check — the check was not paid. It's still — it's still an outstanding balance. He doesn't know why the charge was, if it was insufficient funds or whether it was a completely fraudulent check. It doesn't appear it was a completely fraudulent check. It's from the

1 old company. It goes back to all these addresses and so forth. 2. 3 The government's proof is just that, 4 well, the amount hasn't been paid back. Maybe these 5 companies wrote it off long ago and didn't want to 6 lift another finger to try and --7 THE COURT: I don't really care about 8 that issue, Mr. Holley. 9 MR. HOLLEY: Okay. 10 Your Honor, so Ms. Daughtrey says a lot 11 of things here without any support. Even what she 12 says -- what Detective Matchett said. 13 remember Detective Matchett saying that. I thought 14 that was why we agreed on a stipulation of what he 15 said. Otherwise I was going to ask --16 What do you mean you agreed THE COURT: 17 on a stipulation of what he said? 18 I'm sorry, Your Honor. MR. HOLLEY: 19 last page of the presentence report is an attachment. 2.0 THE COURT: Oh, yes. 2.1 That is what he -- that is MR. HOLLEY: 22 what we agreed upon, what Detective Matchett would 2.3 I may just pause to let you read it. 2.4 THE COURT: I read it, but let me scan it 25

again. Let me scan it again.

1 (Pause in proceedings.) THE COURT: Okay. 3 MR. HOLLEY: If Mr. McWhorter wanted to 4 go out and commit fraud, he would have picked up his 5 equipment from his lawyer a long time ago. What --6 what else. It's this police report itself that 7 mentions other residents of the halfway house signed 8 up to work there, it says but they were never paid. 9 THE COURT: Okay, I think I've really 10 heard enough, Mr. Holley. 11 MR. HOLLEY: Okay. 12 THE COURT: Unless you have something --13 I'd like to hear from your client. 14 MR. HOLLEY: Okay. As I've said, it's 15 frustrating to see everything turned against him 16 when -- if Mr. McWhorter had reported the 17 misinformation that's in this report, they would be 18 saying it's part of a deliberate fraud and a scheme. 19 He cashed a check that bounced back. That's all he 2.0 did. That's all he did while on escape status. 2.1 That's all that's been proven. 22 THE COURT: That's all we know he did on 2.3 escape status. 2.4 MR. HOLLEY: Yes, Your Honor, it's true, 25 but the burden is on the government to prove things at

1 a sentencing. And they're just trying to guess a lot 2 of things. 3 Mr. McWhorter. 4 THE DEFENDANT: Good afternoon, 5 First I want to say that I am truly very Your Honor. 6 sorry for leaving the halfway house. You know, when I 7 left, everything that's in the PSI, all of that 8 happened. I know that it's -- you know, it's just my 9 word to say it. But in addition to me telling what 10 happened, you know, my best friend was murdered. And 11 I think that Ms. Daughtrey kind of discounted that to 12 a very large degree. 13 THE COURT: I didn't see any reference 14 anywhere to the fact that Mr. Nesbitt was your best 15 friend. 16 THE DEFENDANT: It's all throughout 17 the -- in the PSI it was mentioned, in the --18 It mentioned he was a friend THE COURT: 19 or acquaintance. Didn't say he was your best friend. 2.0 Tell me where it says best friend. I think I would 2.1 have picked up on that. 22 MR. HOLLEY: Your Honor, it says it in 2.3 something Mr. McWhorter filed or a statement. 2.4 It's paragraph 45, MS. WINFREE: 25 Your Honor.

THE DEFENDANT: He definitely was my best friend.

THE COURT: Okay. Sorry.

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THE DEFENDANT: You know, the biggest thing from what I've seen that you're concerned about is that allegedly I waited a year to seek treatment for the Hepatitis C. That's absolutely not true.

When I was at the halfway house, I was -- I attempted to apply for the Affordable Healthcare Act and was told I was unable to because I was still in BOP custody.

They referred me to Meharry Medical

Center. And I -- I filed an affidavit in this case on
the bond motion where I detailed all this information.

I went to Meharry and Meharry told me that they don't
actually handle the Hepatitis C in that manner. They
outsource to a local gastroenterologist.

When I called and spoke to them, the cheapest one I could find was \$1,500 up front at the time, and I didn't have \$1,500. When I end -- when I left the halfway house and got to Baltimore for that month there, I did not seek treatment, I agree with that. As soon as I got to South Bend, I located a Dr. VanderHeyden. Incidentally I was -- my girlfriend was going to the doctor because -- and that's when I

found Dr. VanderHeyden that he treated Hep C.

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That was in December of 2015 that I originally contacted his office and then they filed an order for the blood work which was completed in January of 2015. I didn't get to see the doctor until March of 2016, but the initial contact with the doctor was in November and December of 2015.

After I had the blood work, their office found a place called TLC pharmacy down in Louisiana that referred me to the Gilead Support Path. Filled out all the paperwork for that and I got approved. From the March date that I originally saw them, I was — I think I got approved in April, and the earliest that they could get the pills to me would have been June 16.

And, of course, May 27 I was arrested.

So I was unable to take the pills on June 27 -- or

June 16. I requested treatment at -- almost on a

monthly basis when I was in the BOP. I'm in a

constant low-level pain now from my liver. My viral

load is astronomically high at this point. 25 million

is supposed to be associated with jaundice. And

remember that the 7 -- or 19.7 million was almost a

year ago now that it was tested, and it's

progressively getting worse. I can actually run my

hand down my body and feel my liver now, and that's not natural at all.

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The BOP won't treat it. The local jails won't treat it mainly because it's an \$85,000 program. But I tried literally from the very first week that I was out to try and get this treatment. I had asked for it continuously when I was in prison. I even told them that if I don't get it while I'm in prison I'm going to get it when I get out.

In one of the documents that Mr. Holley filed, it stated in there that I only had 14 months left at the time and that it wouldn't be enough time to be able to get the treatment. And if I'm given the sentence that Ms. Daughtrey is requesting, I won't be able to get the treatment.

It's another 14 -- actually, it will another two and a half years of liver damage that it's constantly -- at this point with my ALT and ASO -- AST scores, I'm at compensated cirrhosis.

Because my liver's swollen, it is considered cirrhosis, but my body's still compensating for the damage that the hepatitis is causing. When it goes into decompensation, nobody can say. I know Mr. Holley spoke with several different experts when we were preparing for this in the beginning, and

nobody can say what's going to progress fast, what's going to progress slow, nobody knows.

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Currently my viral load has been progressive since the first time I found it is at an average rate of about 4.5 million per year. If that continues to be the case -- and I don't know because I haven't been tested in over a year on it, but if that continues to be the case, I'm almost to that point that it's going to be decompensated cirrhosis, which can turn into liver cancer, many other things.

And it's -- I completely understand that what I did was wrong. I know that in hindsight I should have immediately called the police. I think my biggest fear was that I would be immediately taken back into custody, even though I'd done nothing wrong. They couldn't have left me at the halfway house knowing that something happened. They would have taken me back in.

I'd just got through serving nine calendar years and then to get taken back into custody for something that I had no control over and I just — I panicked. I mean, you know, there's — there's — there's no way to describe how that felt. I'd never been shot at. I'd never been involved in anything even close to something like that. And, you know,

when we -- circumstantially, I left all my property at -- all my clothes, you know, everything that I owned with the exception of the clothes I was wearing on my back at the halfway house, all that equipment that was at Chip Frensley's office.

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If I was just going to commit crimes — you know, Ms. Daughtrey said it's a 10-year-old printer, but that printer worked. That printer worked just fine 10 years ago, and it could have done everything that I did before. If that's all I wanted to do, I could have grabbed it and went.

I wouldn't have left anything at the halfway house because I could have took it. It's one of those things that if I was planning on running, if this was something that was really orchestrated that I'm going to do this and I'm just a bad guy, I wouldn't have had to leave anything. I wouldn't have had to take off.

It wouldn't have been just a snap decision and I'm done. If I just wanted to leave the halfway house, all I had to do was ask for a haircut pass and I could leave. Nobody's going to question you, nobody's going to ask what are you doing or anything, you just go. And if you don't want to come back, you don't come back. That's, I guess, the trust

that's given to you at the halfway house.

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So to me when, you know, people talk about the company was fake or this or that, it's -- it -- I almost want to say slightly insulting. And I understand that because of my past everybody thinks that I'm just trying to do bad things, but this was a legit company. I was doing legitimate paralegal work.

Me and now Judge Frensley had just signed up a 2255 -- or a 2241 case that I started in prison. We signed up, we got everything, you know, all the -- the contracts signed with the client. And Mr. Frensley and I signed contracts between, you know, his company and Strategic 1, what it would get paid, how much work I would be doing, so on and so forth.

This was legit. I worked for Mr. Frensley, Casey Long out of the Franklin.

Tennyson Wiggington, those were the biggest ones. And my work was good enough with them that they want to hire me now. When I got arrested, you know, I knew that I couldn't -- I didn't want to get out and wing it; whereas, last time when I got out, I just kind of, you know, was just going with it as it was coming to me. And this time I want to make sure that I have a very solid plan. So I made sure that I got a job.

I know that the Gilead Support Path is

still available where I can get it. The 12 months in the halfway house gives me enough time to where I can save up and be able to get my own place because I don't have anybody left.

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THE COURT: Why can't you get these drugs when you're in the Bureau of Prisons?

THE DEFENDANT: They just won't give it to me. I wish that we could say why. But if you look at the medical records that we've submitted, I've been asking since late 2010, early 2011 and they just won't do it. You know, it's either we don't have a full-time doctor or we're going to refer you for treatment or you just don't have enough time left.

If I'm given the 14-month sentence that is requested, they've already — in the paperwork from Dr. Ash — when I was at FCC Tucson, she explicitly says, there's only 14 months left, you probably don't have enough time for the screening.

The way the process works there, they've got to take all your blood work, they blood work -I'm sorry, when I get excited, I talk fast, I
apologize. The BOP had said that they have -pursuant to their policy, they have to take recent
blood work within 90 days. And then after that it has
to be submitted to a committee which takes anywhere

between 90 days to 180 days in order to approve because of the cost of the medication.

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I believe Mr. Holley says it's 85,000. I had thought it was 65,000, but, you know, he got that number from somewhere reliable, I'm sure. They just don't want to do it. I mean, it's such an expensive medication that they just don't want to do it.

And no matter how much I asked, it was no, no, no, no, we're just not going to do it. And if I'm sentenced to prison now, they're still not going to do it. But the Gilead Support Path program, we know it's available. We know that I can get it. I've already been approved, and we know that I can get the treatment.

It's a three-month course of treatment and there's a -- I think a 99.8 percent cure rate of it. I never have to worry about anything turning into cancer or dying from it, anything. It's cured. And it was my fault that I contracted Hepatitis C. I was using intervenous drugs. I shouldn't have been. But I've been clean for 10 years. And that's -- that's -- I'm extremely proud of that. 10 years from heroin addiction is almost impossible most times. I haven't relapsed in the slightest bit.

You know, it's -- I don't know what else

I can do to show that I've changed. You know, I -- I got a plan together. I got volunteer work done that I'd previously done before. I got a job, I got everything that I could do to say I'm not just free-wheeling it, here's what I want to do.

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The five years probation, that's more time than I could get under the guideline sentence. That would only be three years supervised release, so that gives me an additional two years to try and get the restitution paid off. I wasn't trying to hide anything.

And, you know, the 11,000 on commissary was over a three-year period. And it wasn't me who thought that it didn't apply. I was told by the BOP that the 10 percent that I'm supposed to pay —because I genuinely attempted to pay the 10 percent to the BOP under the Financial Responsibility Program, which is what the Court ordered me to do when I was sentenced.

When I attempted to pay it, they said you don't have to pay 10 percent of what you receive until you're on supervised release. If you look at the judgment, it could reasonably be construed that way.

THE COURT: Well, judgments usually say that your repayment will begin under the Inmate

Financial Responsibility Program.

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THE DEFENDANT: Which was 10 percent of what I was trying to get in. At the time the contract that I'd signed was for \$25 a quarter, but I genuinely attempted to pay that. The money that I got on the restitution (sic), I paid off my past child support. The attorney that I hired, you know, was for the RDAP time.

I had a detainer pop up from 2006 from the original federal case, and they just — they wouldn't dismiss it, but I hired an attorney, took care of it. Mr. Frensley for various things that he did for me, he charged me about \$7,000 in fees. And then he was paid another \$2,000 to attempt to take care of the warrant, but he — for one reason or another, couldn't get it taken care of.

THE COURT: All right. You can sit down. Unless you have something else you want to say.

THE DEFENDANT: That's it.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Daughtrey, did you have something you wanted to say?

MS. DAUGHTREY: Your Honor, I'm empathetic with Mr. McWhorter having Hepatitis C and wanting to treat it, but I think it's very interesting that he is representing how desperate he is to treat

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     the Hepatitis C, and yet he had $64,000 and not a
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     penny of that went to medical treatment. And he's got
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     this spend thrift trust, which it seems to me that
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     would cover medical expenses. So I'm a little puzzled
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     by those inconsistencies. I just wanted to point that
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     out.
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                   THE COURT:
                               I need some more information,
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     and that is, with the workup that he's already had,
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     the medical records that he already has, if I
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     recommended that he be sent to a medical facility, a
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     BOP medical facility, for Hepatitis C treatment, I
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     want to know what the BOP would say about that.
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                   So I need that information before I'm
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     prepared to sentence him. And Ms. Winfree, can you
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     get that information or who should I tax -- task with
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     that information?
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                  MS. WINFREE: Your Honor, you may task
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     me.
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                   THE COURT: I will task you.
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                  MS. WINFREE: I will do my best to get
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     that information.
                   THE COURT: Can you get my calendars,
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     Ms. Beasley, for next week?
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                  MS. WINFREE: I suspect they will have to
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     send his information off to determine which level of
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     medical care he qualifies for, but Your Honor is
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     saying if you put in the recommendation explicitly for
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     medical facility for treatment of hepatitis, what
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     would they do?
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                               What would they do.
                   THE COURT:
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     is because -- I mean, we have filed in the record of
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     the case, I believe, certain medical records. Do we
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     have the medical records from the person up in
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     Indiana? Mr. Holley, do you have the medical records
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     from the person in Indiana?
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                  MR. HOLLEY: Your Honor, I have -- I do
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     have some.
                  I gave them to Ms. Winfree. I'm not sure
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     if I --
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                  MS. WINFREE: I have them in my
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     possession.
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                  MR. HOLLEY: Your Honor, I did cite in my
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     memo the BOP's resource on evaluation and management
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     of chronic Hepatitis C.
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                   THE COURT: What page of what memo?
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                   MR. HOLLEY: This is the bottom of
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     page 7, Your Honor.
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                               Is this your first memo?
                   THE COURT:
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                   MR. HOLLEY: Yes, Your Honor.
                                                  I quess
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     I'm not an expert, but reading that -- that program
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     statement of theirs, it describes how severe the
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1 Hepatitis C has to be. I think you have to have 2 cirrhosis, you have to have liver cancer, basically, 3 to get treatment. There are so many -- from reading 4 online, I've read prisons in general, state prisons, 5 federal prisons --6 THE COURT: Everybody's struggling with 7 it. 8 MR. HOLLEY: So many people have Hep C 9 that if they paid \$85,000 for each person, there would 10 be no money left for the State to build roads or

THE COURT: Says what?

has 14 months left.

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MR. HOLLEY: Inmate wants treatment. Has 14 months left on sentence. We'll notify IDC in case there is time. And then he didn't get the treatment. This was submitted in our sealed document.

anything. His medical records that we submitted says,

I mean, I guess I can't testify as an expert about the BOP, but everything I read makes the chance virtually nil that he is going to get treatment from the BOP. They are not going to spend 85,000 extra dollars on Mr. McWhorter.

THE COURT: Is this the only treatment for Hepatitis C is \$84,000 in drugs?

THE DEFENDANT: There's two. Your Honor,

there's two. There's -- you have the interferon treatment, which is injections, and the cost of that medication is probably around 30 to \$45,000. They don't like to do that anymore because it's -- instead of having a three-month treatment where with the SOVALDI it's an six-month treatment and the inmate at the time essentially has the flu for six months.

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You know that achy feeling that you get in your body when you get the flu, that's interferon, and it — apparently they found that it fights off the Hepatitis C virus. Well, they constantly inject it into you on a daily basis throughout that six—month period coupled with the ribavirin, the same thing that they use with the SOVALDI, the 1500 milligrams of ribavirin, and then the Pegon interferon.

They consider that treatment almost archaic at this point because it's so taxing on the person's body that they go to the SOVALDI. The guidelines that — or the BOP policy that Mr. Holley was speaking about, they talk about this SOVALDI and how it's supposed to apply. If you — if you have to take off all the time remaining on the sentence or the halfway house, when you do that, there's not enough time left for them to give you the treatment based upon the way the committee approves the pills.

1 You'd have to sentence me to almost four 2 years in order for me to get the treatment in the BOP, even at a medical center, because the Tucson was a 3 4 Care Level III facility that I was at and that's 5 considered a medical center for patients with cancer 6 and things of that nature, but until you're to the 7 point that you're jaundiced and about to die, they're 8 just not going to give it to you. Like you said, it 9 just costs entirely too much money and it's the BOP. 10 They don't like to spend money. 11 THE COURT: Well, I'd like to have the 12 information anyway. You think you can have this by 13 Wednesday, Ms. Winfree? 14 Next Wednesday, Your Honor? MS. WINFREE: 15 THE COURT: Uh-huh (affirmative). 16 MS. WINFREE: I don't think that should 17 be a problem. Or Thursday. Ms. Daughtrey, 18 THE COURT: 19 are you still around on Wednesday and Thursday? 2.0 MS. DAUGHTREY: Your Honor, I'm not sure 2.1 if I will be or not. 22 THE COURT: When are you -- I know you 2.3 were going on a trip. 2.4 MS. DAUGHTREY: I'm scheduled to leave 25 Tuesday afternoon, but I can get somebody to cover if

you want to set it still this year.

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I'm almost wondering if having them look at the records that Mr. Holley has from Indiana might not help them to make that decision because those are more up to date than the information that we have from — and my understanding, it was about 500 pages. I never saw it, but that's what Mr. Holley represented to me. But that's, you know, over a year and a half old at this point.

THE COURT: From Indiana?

MS. DAUGHTREY: No, from when he was at the BOP previously.

THE COURT: 500 pages of BOP records.

MR. HOLLEY: There's 500 pages from the BOP, Your Honor. There's only about five pages from Michiana. You know, a few. It's only a couple pages of tests, really.

THE COURT: Yeah. Well, but they could see how it's developed if they see the Bureau of Prisons records.

MR. HOLLEY: I understand that you'd like an official answer, Your Honor. I suspect that they're going to need to do more tests before they decide where he is at this moment.

THE COURT: And they probably won't rely

on some other doctor's records, even if they're more up to date than the BOP.

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I'm going to take a short recess. I'll be back.

(Whereupon, a break was taken from 4:43 p.m. to 4:51 p.m.)

THE COURT: All right. I'm going to proceed with the sentencing. I don't -- I'm pessimistic, as are all of you, that we will -- certainly won't get any commitment from the Bureau of Prisons and we might not even be able to get any reliable information.

The Court's obligation is to impose a sentence that is sufficient but not greater than necessary to comply with the purposes of the sentencing statute, taking into account the nature and circumstances of the offense and the history and characteristics of the defendant.

Mr. McWhorter has pled guilty to escaping from a halfway house in September of 2015, September 7 of 2015. He was placed there in June of 2015, apparently did well there, had a job, and left after he and his best friend were shot at, apparently, in Nashville.

He says he panicked and they ran and they

went to Baltimore. And a month later his friend,
Mr. Nesbitt, was murdered in Baltimore and
Mr. McWhorter then went to Indiana, and apparently has
been living with a girlfriend in Indiana since then
and was arrested on May 25 of 2016.

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This is obviously not the most serious offense that comes before the Court, and even with a Criminal History Category V, Mr. McWhorter's guideline range is 12 to 18 months. But it does reflect a disrespect and a lack of trust in the judicial system, I guess, but mostly it reflects bad judgment and disrespect of the judicial system.

Mr. McWhorter's explanation for why he ran holds not very much water with the Court. On the one hand he's telling us that he is just almost a lawyer. He's writing briefs and working for lawyers in Nashville and being paid for that work.

And then on the other hand he somehow concluded that because he had been shot at -- he didn't do any shooting, he didn't have a gun, that because he had been shot at, somehow he would be taken back into custody and wouldn't be able to stay at the halfway house.

So that explanation makes little sense, and it makes the Court suspect that there was

something more going on than Mr. McWhorter simply being innocently shot at. At any rate, that would be speculation on my part.

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At any rate, he panicked, as he said, because he was afraid he would be taken back into custody, and he fled to Baltimore. Well, he was in Baltimore for an entire month. I'm sure he wasn't in the state of panic for an entire month.

He could have come to his senses and realized if he were not involved in something in Baltimore with his best friend, could have realized that he made a big mistake, called his probation officer, explained this innocent explanation that he was simply shot at and did nothing wrong. But he didn't do that.

And then after his friend was murdered, then he fled to Indiana, where he was arrested many months later cashing a check that was drawn on the company that apparently, according to his own admissions here, his lawyer's admissions, statements, he had friends of his — I'm wondering if this Alex Friedmann — the Court's very familiar with Mr. Friedmann. Did Mr. Friedmann set up this company for him?

MR. HOLLEY: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Some other friends set up the company for him, so that the lawyers could pay this company for paralegal services because he was not allowed to function as an independent contractor while at the halfway house.

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I also have some —— a lot of skepticism about this little arrangement. I can't believe that principal defense lawyers like Mr. Frensley would engage in a scheme with Mr. McWhorter that circumvented the rules of the halfway house, because he was, in fact, functioning as an independent contractor through a shell company that issued the checks for his work. I find myself very skeptical of all of this.

Not that he didn't do work for Chip

Frensley and other lawyers in town; I suspect that he did. But whether they had any notion of what he was doing and that he was violating the rules of the halfway house by setting up a shell corporation, I doubt it.

So he is caught and arrested in Indiana when he tries to cash a check that is, what, six months old on this shell corporation. And I'm not supposed to think that this is not a fraudulent act? I'm sorry, Mr. Holley, this was a fraudulent act.

This was an old check issued on a company that I suspect wasn't even in existence because it apparently was only in existence to pay Mr. McWhorter, but it was issued six months ago. He just needed money. And he either created the check or he found the check that he had not cashed, which might or might not have been legitimate in the first place.

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At any rate, I'm not finding it was a —

I'm not finding it was a crime, but it's very shady,

let me put it that way, especially given

Mr. McWhorter's record of past identity theft,

creating false driver's licenses, paper hanging. Very

hard to describe somebody as a paper hanger, but I

think that applies to Mr. McWhorter over the course of

his career.

So it's very hard to believe that there was anything legitimate about the cashing of this check. I think he knew there was no money in the account for that company at the time that he cashed this check.

At any rate, so he's arrested and he's brought back. I myself -- Ms. Daughtrey researched to make sure that this doctor and his clinic was legitimate. I myself had someone in my office do research to make sure that these two Nashville lawyers

who supposedly are ready to hire him were legitimate, because I've never heard of either of them and they're not in the bar directory.

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They both went to UT. They are legitimate lawyers. I have no idea what they practice, but they're legitimate, so he has a legitimate job offer and good for him, and I hope he can get that.

In terms of the health issues, I am sensitive to them. I'm sympathetic to them, but as Mr. McWhorter admitted to the Court and as we all know, this is not a case where Mr. McWhorter contracted Hepatitis C in jail by being infected with it because of contagion in a jail. He has Hepatitis C because he was an intravenous drug user. So this condition was brought upon by his own actions.

There is an epidemic of Hepatitis C in the prison systems as we speak. It's on the front page of the paper within the last two weeks what Tennessee's going to do about the epidemic of Hepatitis C in the State institutions.

And I'm not sure what anybody's going to do about it, but I cannot let his medical condition that he brought on himself through illegal behavior trump everything else in this case. And we will just

hope that Mr. McWhorter can get the necessary treatment in time for him not to develop cirrhosis or cancer of the liver.

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I have no proof that Mr. McWhorter is in the dire state that he tells me that he can run his hand down his side and feel his liver. I hope that that's not true. And I hope that it's not such a fast-growing condition that it cannot be halted at some point.

He certainly apparently at some point is going to have some good resources to use to get the drugs that he is going to find necessary.

In terms of his history and characteristics, Mr. McWhorter is 37. He has a GED and apparently has some college work. He at the young age of 22 received a four-year sentence for forgery; his 2009 federal conviction where he used counterfeit driver's licenses to cash counterfeit payroll checks to the tune of \$250,000.

Lots of fraudulent check charges in State court were dismissed because of the federal charges pending, and he certainly got a stiff sentence for those federal charges. But he has quite a history of fraudulent acts.

His parents, I guess, were both

alcoholics. His mother worked for the Department of Defense, his father was a real estate agent. They were divorced when he was three. He has had one sibling who died in custody in 2011 at the age of 35.

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Claims his mother physically abused him as a child. He has been married three times. His second wife was a codefendant in the federal case. He's got two children, 19 and 18.

I'm glad that he has the job skills that he has. I'm glad he has a job offer which I'm sure will be available to him when he finishes this sentence, but I simply cannot give the sentence requested by the probation — by the defense and give him five years of probation for escaping from the halfway house for reasons that make no sense and hold no water with the Court.

So for all these reasons, I'm going to give him a slight variance because of his medical condition and I'm going to sentence him to eight months in custody, to be followed by three years of supervised release.

I don't levy a fine because I want him to pay the restitution he owes in the other case, and I feel that he could not pay both. No restitution is due in this case. He must pay the \$100 special

assessment.

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I feel that this sentence will reflect the seriousness of the offense, promote respect for the law, be a just punishment, protect the public from further crimes of the defendant, and will avoid unwarranted sentencing disparities among defendants who have committed this crime in this district.

The special conditions of his supervised release are drug testing and substance abuse treatment and pay for it if he has financial resources. Mental health program if determined advisable by the probation office. He's to furnish all financial records and tax returns. He's prohibited from owning, carrying or possessing firearms, destructive devices or other dangerous weapons. And he's to cooperate in the collection of DNA.

I will recommend that he be placed in a medical -- BOP medical facility and that he immediately receive treatment for Hepatitis C.

Are there any other recommendations you'd like me to make?

MR. HOLLEY: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And this eight months will be consecutive to whatever's left on his other sentence.

Does anyone have objections to my sentence that have

1 not previously been raised? 2 MS. DAUGHTREY: No, Your Honor. 3 MR. HOLLEY: No, Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Ms. Daughtrey, do you object 5 to my variance? 6 MS. DAUGHTREY: No, I do not, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: There was no plea agreement 8 in this case. I want to inform Mr. McWhorter that he 9 has a right to appeal his sentence. Any appeal must 10 be filed within 14 days. You may apply to appeal 11 under the pauper's oath and the clerk will file your 12 notice of appeal if you request the clerk to do so. 13 I want to compliment Mr. Holley who 14 always does an excellent job on his cases, but he went 15 above and beyond. And you almost convinced me, but 16 you didn't. But you did an excellent job, and I hope 17 your client appreciates your hard work. We're in 18 recess. 19 (Which were all of the proceedings had in 2.0 the above-captioned cause on the above-captioned 2.1 date.) 22 2.3 2.4 25

1 REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE PAGE 3 I, Roxann Harkins, Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court for the Middle 4 5 District of Tennessee, in Nashville, do hereby 6 certify: 7 That I reported on the stenographic machine 8 the proceedings held in open court on December 16, 9 2016, in the matter of UNITED STATES OF AMERICA v. 10 JAMES C. McWHORTER, Case No. 3:16-00162; that said 11 proceedings were reduced to typewritten form by me; 12 and that the foregoing transcript is a true and 13 accurate transcript of said proceedings. 14 15 This is the 7th day of June, 2017. 16 17 s/ Roxann Harkins ROXANN HARKINS, RPR, CRR 18 Official Court Reporter 19 2.0 2.1 22 2.3 2.4 25